[0098] While a grip **500** of two integrated materials exhibiting the two different properties (rigid and flexible) can be very useful, it can be expensive to manufacture. As such, in alternative embodiments grip **500** may be manufactured from a single material for the sleeve **505**, fingers **540** and webs **542** with the relative rigidity and flexibility produced through differing thicknesses at different points throughout the grip **500** of the one material rather than necessarily from different materials. For example, the interfaces between the webs **542** and the fingers **540** and flange **510** may incorporate less of the material than between the fingers **540** and the flange **510** thereby to permit webs **542** to be flexed relative to the flange **510** and fingers **540** more than the fingers **540** can flex relative to the flange **510**. In this way, the resilience of fingers **540** with respect to flange **510** can be maintained while reducing the rigidifying effect of the webs **542** between the fingers **540**.

[0099] FIG. **20** is a top plan view of the grip **500**, FIG. **21** is a bottom plan view of the grip **500**, FIG. **22** is a perspective bottom view of the grip **500**, FIG. **23** is a perspective top view, partially sectioned, of the grip **500**, FIG. **24** is a perspective bottom view, partially sectioned, of the grip **500**, FIG. **25** is another perspective top view, partially sectioned below the horizontal components of the sleeve **505**, the fingers **540** and the webs **542**, of the grip **500**, FIG. **26** is another perspective bottom view, partially sectioned, of the compression member of FIG. **18**.

[0100] The radiopharmaceutical pigs **20** and **200** described and illustrated are particularly suitable for transporting radioactive substances such as liquid and solid radiopharmaceuticals due to the radioactivity-shielding character of the container **24**, but can be adapted to transport other biohazardous products and materials without the use of radioactivity shielding by hermetically sealing the container **24**.

[0101] Various embodiments of the present invention comprising been thus described in detail by way of example, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that variations and modifications may be made without departing from the invention. The invention includes all such variations and modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

[0102] For example, while embodiments described herein involve the compartment **24** of body **22** or body **220** being dimensioned to receive only a container of the biohazardous material, embodiments are contemplated in which the compartment **24** is dimensioned to receive a container in addition to a sponge, such as a cellulose sponge, for physically absorbing liquid originally contained within the received container should it escape from the container during transportation or other handling. Some regulators require that there be provided a quantity of sponge that is capable of absorbing twice the volume of liquid to be contained within the container. Such a cellulose sponge may be formed as a slab and positioned at the bottom of compartment **24** underneath the container, but may alternatively be formed as a cup having a bottom and a sleeve dimensioned to receive the container and, in turn, to be received within compartment **24**. The cellulose sponge slab or sleeve would be a consumable.

[0103] Furthermore, while handle assembly depicted and describe herein has two struts, alternatives are contemplated having more than two struts, or other structures for encapsulating the body within the handle assembly.

[0104] Still further, very thin layers of rubber or other frictional material may be placed at the interfaces between collar **30***a* and cap closure **30***b* and collar **30***a* and body **22** in order to resist inadvertent relative movements when being transported to thereby resist inadvertent exposure to the contents of the container **10**.

[0105] FIG. **27** is a perspective top view of another alternative compression member, or grip **600**, for assisting in securing the container closure **14** to the cap **30**. In the embodiment shown the grip **600** comprises a flange **610** being maintained in a spaced relation with an annulus **620** by pillars **630** extending between the annulus **620** and the flange **610**. Spaced-apart pivotable grip components **640** are supported by annulus **620** and extend downwards from the annulus **620** between respective pillars **630** towards, but not into contact with, the flange **610**. The pivotable grip components **640** are resiliently compressible inwardly against a container **10** and its closure **14** by compressive engagement of a complementary annulus **35** of the pig **20** into which the compression member **600** is dimensioned to be inserted, since the ends of the grip components **640** terminate between the annulus **620** and the flange **610** and are thus unattached. The outward-facing sides of the pivotable grip components **640** each incorporate ramps **642** that engage the complementary annulus and progressively urge the pivotable grip components **640** inwards towards a container **10** as grip **600** is, along with a container **10**, urged further into annulus **35**. Pillars **630** include additional buttresses **632** at their interfaces to flange **610** in order to strengthen their interconnection.

[0106] The pivotable grip components **640** and pillars **630** encircle a closure **14** and part of a neck **12** of a container **10** received within the interior of flange **610**. This interaction with a closure **14** and part of a neck **12** of a container **10** is similar to that shown between grip **50** and container **10** in FIG. **11**, except that, with grip **50**, fingers **54** overlie the closure **14** whereas with grip **600**, annulus **620** overlies the vial cap and the compressible grip components **640** do not.

[0107] Also, because pivotable grip components **640** depend from annulus **620** between the pillars **630** only partway, compression member **600** is, via the pivoting of the pivotable grip components **640**, therefore able to apply more even force along the surface of a crimped vial closure **14**. This provides an improved grip, and improved handling and radiation safety. In use, the grip **600** is placed atop of a crimped-top of a vial, and the corresponding portions of the pig in the annulus **35** of the pig that interact with the ramps **642** along the outward-facing sides of the pivotable grip components **640** as the compression member **600** (along with the container **10**) are inserted therein cause the pivotable grip components **640** to move inwardly to grip the closure **14** of the container **10** and, in some embodiments, also contact the glass of the container **10**. Grip **600** also serves as a spacer for between these portions of the container **10** and the pig **20**.

[0108] In this embodiment, the above-described components of grip **600** are formed of a semi-compressible material such as plastic (such as a thermoplastic such as Delrin™ or polypropylene). In this embodiment, grip **600** is a single-piece component—a unitary structure—formed by machining. Furthermore, in this embodiment, flange **610** is not circular, but is instead substantially a square with significantly rounded corners **612**. Furthermore, flange **610**, as best seen in the side elevation view of FIG. **28**, has a sloped edge